

the world made a commitment to recognizing international human rights. Motivated by a conviction to prevent future atrocities, such as those committed during World War II, this declaration defined the human rights basic to every human being and pledged an international effort to protect these rights. Since the adoption of that declaration, many other international conventions have been signed and ratified by the international community. These conventions address a variety of internationally recognized human rights, including political and civil rights, the right to be free from torture or religious or ethnic persecution, the rights of refugees, and the rights of the child.

Why has the international community taken these steps to codify international human rights law? Because all societies around the world have recognized these principles as standards that should govern every state's behavior toward its own and other citizens. When a country violates the human rights of its citizens, it should be censured by the entire international community. We cannot allow any country—no matter how powerful or wealthy—to ignore the international legal norms of human rights. The United States has always supported the right of the international community to raise concerns over human rights violations in any country. In fact, last year the Government of Cuba introduced a resolution in the U.N. Commission on Human Rights condemning the United States for human rights violations. While this resolution was obviously ridiculous, the United States did not block a vote and the members of the Commission voted against Cuba's proposal. The important message here is that the United States recognizes the right of the international community to review every country's human rights record.

It is therefore all the more outrageous that China seeks to prevent international consideration of its own

dismal human rights record. Whether or not countries support the resolution, which I fervently hope they do, all members should reject China's effort to prevent the Commission from carrying out its mission of calling attention to and censuring human rights violations wherever they occur around the world.

Mr. President, I urge all member states of the Human Rights Commission to vote against China's motion to prevent a vote and to support the resolution criticizing China's human rights record. It is only if the international community continues to work together multilaterally that we will be able to compel all countries—particularly China—to uphold internationally recognized human rights standards.●

#### ORDERS FOR TUESDAY, APRIL 23, 1996

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that when the Senate completes its business today, it stand in adjournment until the hour of 10 a.m., Tuesday, April 23; further, that immediately following the prayer, the Journal of the proceedings be deemed approved to date, no resolutions come over under the rule, the call of the calendar be dispensed with, the morning hour be deemed to have expired, and the Senate immediately resume consideration of Senate Joint Resolution 21, the term limits legislation, with debate between 10 a.m. and 12 p.m. equally divided in the usual form; I further ask that the Senate stand in recess from the hours of 12:30 to 2:15 for the weekly policy conferences to meet.

The PRESIDING OFFICER. Without objection, it is so ordered.

#### PROGRAM

Mr. DOLE. Mr. President, for the information of all Senators, the Senate will resume the term limits legislation at 10 a.m. At 12 noon on Tuesday, under a previous order, there will be 30 min-

utes of debate regarding the health insurance reform bill. It is hoped that an agreement can be reached Tuesday morning enabling the cloture vote on the term limits legislation to occur at 3:45 or 4 o'clock tomorrow afternoon. This would allow for the final passage vote on the health insurance reform bill to occur at 2:15 on Tuesday, immediately following the recess for the party conferences. The Senate may also turn to other legislative items that can be cleared.

So if we can work out this vote on term limits, that would probably be another 1½ hours for debate equally divided.

#### ADJOURNMENT UNTIL 10 A.M. TOMORROW

Mr. DOLE. If there is no further business to come before the Senate, I now ask that the Senate stand in adjournment under the previous order.

There being no objection, the Senate, at 6:46 p.m., adjourned until Tuesday, April 23, 1996, at 10 a.m.

#### NOMINATIONS

Executive nominations received by the Senate April 22, 1996:

##### CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE

VICTOR H. ASHE, OF TENNESSEE, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF THE CORPORATION FOR NATIONAL AND COMMUNITY SERVICE FOR A TERM EXPIRING OCTOBER 6, 2000, VICE ANDREA N. BROWN, TERM EXPIRED.

##### JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION

ALAN G. LOWRY, OF CALIFORNIA, TO BE A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES OF THE JAMES MADISON MEMORIAL FELLOWSHIP FOUNDATION FOR A TERM EXPIRING MAY 29, 2001, VICE ROBERT W. NAYLOR, TERM EXPIRED.

##### IN THE AIR FORCE

THE FOLLOWING-NAMED OFFICER FOR APPOINTMENT IN THE RESERVE OF THE AIR FORCE, TO THE GRADE INDICATED, UNDER TITLE 10, UNITED STATE CODE, SECTIONS 12203 AND 8373:

##### TO BE MAJOR GENERAL

BRIG. GEN. WALLACE W. WHALEY, 000-00-0000, AIR FORCE RESERVE.